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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



OF KIDSGROVE



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR

1956



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF KIDSGROVE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1956

Chairman Public Health Committee:

W. J. BROWN, Esq., J.P.

URBAN DISTRICT OF KIDSGROVE

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

J. TOLLAND, L.R.C.P., Ed., L.R.C.S., Ed., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

N. ROCHE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector, Housing Officer and Cleansing Superintendent

Additional Public Health Inspectors:-

G. JONES,
A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

F. J. ROGERS,
A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

District Health Visitors (*under control of County Council*)

Kidsgrove District: Nurse V. M. Simcox, S.R.N., 28, Park Avenue, Kidsgrove.
(Phone: Infant Welfare Centre—Kidsgrove 2289)

Talke District: Nurse S. E. Llewellyn, S.R.N., S.C.M., 48, Hillary Road, Whitehill.

Newchapel District: Nurse A. Leese, S.R.N., S.C.M., 8, Rigby Road, Rookery.

District Midwives (*under control of County Council*)

Nurse S. T. Heath, S.R.N., S.C.M., Zellick, Mow Cop Road, Mow Cop.
(Phone: Biddulph 2328)

Nurse B. Webb, S.R.N., S.C.M., The Mount, Kidsgrove.
(Phone: Kidsgrove 2221)

Miss A. Wrigley, S.C.M., 23, Monument Road, Talke Pits.
(Phone: Kidsgrove 2529)

Nurse M. E. H. Hughes, S.R.N., S.C.M., 118, Mow Cop Road, Mow Cop.
(Phone: Biddulph 3310 — also relief General Nurse)

General Nurses (*under control of County Council*)

Nurse R. Walpole, S.R.N., 6, Bevan Avenue, Talke Pits.
(Phone: Kidsgrove 2865)

Nurse I. Holmes, Janival, Woodhouse Lane, Biddulph.
(Phone: Biddulph 2217)

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH FOR THE YEAR, 1956

To: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE KIDSGROVE URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1956.

The Registrar-General's estimated population shows a further increase of 1,480 over last year's figure, the large increase being partly accounted for by the excess of births over deaths, but in the main being due to the new N.C.B. Housing Estate.

Live Births show a considerable increase, and it is of interest to note the continued high excess of births over deaths in this and the immediate preceeding years. The birth rate for the District at 18.7 is well above the provisional rate of 15.7 for England and Wales. The Stillbirth rate has considerably increased, there being 15 Stillbirths during the year in comparison with 7 in 1955, and the Stillbirth rate for the District at 34.6 is considerably above that of 23.0 for England and Wales.

Deaths show a decrease of 10, but the Death Rate after correction was above the previous year, and above the provisional rate for England and Wales, and now stands at 12.3 per 1,000 estimated population. Diseases of the Cardio-Vascular system continue to constitute the major cause of death, accounting for 81 out of a total of 162 deaths, with the number of deaths from Cancer being slightly reduced at 28, but still the second major cause. One death from Poliomyelitis was recorded during the year, but there were no other reported cases within the Urban District.

It is of interest to note that, as is to be expected, there were more deaths from Cancer amongst women than men, due to Cancer of Breast or Uterus. On the other hand, all five deaths from Cancer of Lung occurred in males, again following the national pattern. In this connection it will be borne in mind that the smoking habits of males appear to have a direct effect upon the occurrence of Pulmonary Cancer. The death rate from Cancer of all forms per 1,000 population is 1.53, and the death rate of Cancer of all the deaths is 17.2%. No death was recorded of any person under 40 years of age, and there were 8 deaths in the age groups 40-60, and 20 deaths in the age groups over 60.

The Infant Mortality rate continues to decrease, and was 41.2 compared with 41.8 in 1955, but is still considerably above the national rate of 23.8. Of the 11 infant deaths which occurred, 7 were due to causes not amenable to present day medical treatment, and the remaining 4 were due to causes which are amenable to treatment, and must therefore be regarded as avoidable.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever continued to decrease, there being only 2 cases compared with 7 in 1955. The incidence of reported cases of Measles also decreased to 16 cases compared with 46 in the previous year. The number of reported cases of Whooping Cough rose from 4 cases in 1955 to 17 cases in 1956. There were 2 cases of Food Poisoning during the year, and 10 cases of Dysentery occurred in December. These cases formed the first notifications of an outbreak which carried on into 1957.

The incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases continues to remain very steady as shown in the details given in the Report. There were 25 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year. Details of the distribution of Tuberculosis cases within the Urban District are also given.

There was no undue incidence of any infectious disease during the year, and the health of the population continues to compare very favourably with that of the surrounding districts and reflects the work of all concerned with Public Health.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN TOLLAND,

Medical Officer of Health

A.—(1) STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

AREA

The area of the Urban District is 4,095 acres.

POPULATION, ETC.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for 1956 is 18,270, which shows an increase in population of 1,480 from the previous year.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1956 was estimated to be 5,500.

RATEABLE VALUE, ETC.

The rateable value of the Urban District at December, 1956 was £126,036, and the sum represented by a penny rate in the £ was £495 (estimated)

GENERAL

The Urban District is divided into three Wards:

The Kidsgrove Ward.

The Talke Ward, and

The Newchapel Ward.

The district is an industrial and residential one, several new industries having been established in the area within recent years.

A.—(2) VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS :

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	374	189	185	
Illegitimate	11	8	3	
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population (Corrected)	...			18.7
Birth Rate of England and Wales per 1,000 estimated population				15.7

STILL BIRTHS :

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	14	9	5	
Illegitimate	1	1	0	
Rate per 1,000 total births	...	..	...	34.6
Rate per 1,000 estimated population...		..	...	0.73
Rate per 1,000 total births England and Wales			...	23.0

INFANT MORTALITY :

Deaths of Infants under 1 year:

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	11	3	8	
Illegitimate	0	0	0	
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				41.2
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births			...	39.9
Infant Mortality Rate of England & Wales per 1,000 live births				23.8

DEATHS :

	Total	Male	Female	
	162	83	79	
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population (Corrected)	...			12.3
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population England & Wales	...			11.7

(All the above rates are calculated on the estimated population given by the Registrar General).

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION :

The number of births in excess of deaths in 1956 was 223, compared with 163 in 1955, 119 in 1954, 106 in 1953 and 92 in 1952.

AGES AT DEATH:

Infants under 1 year	11
1 to 10 years	4
10 to 20 years	—
20 to 30 years	1
30 to 40 years	3
40 to 50 years	12
50 to 60 years	21
60 to 70 years	33
70 to 80 years	48
Over 80 years	28
Over 90 years	1
Total — 162 Deaths	

CAUSES OF DEATH:

1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	0
3. Syphilitic Disease	0
4. Diphtheria	0
5. Whooping Cough	0
6. Meningococcal Infections	0
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	1
8. Measles	0
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	9
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	5
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	11
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	0
16. Diabetes	0
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	18
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	29
19. Hypertension, with Heart Disease	5
20. Other Heart Disease	15
21. Other Circulatory Disease	14
22. Influenza	1
23. Pneumonia	2
24. Bronchitis	7
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	0
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	1
31. Congenital Malformations	5
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	22
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	0
34. All Other Accidents	3
35. Suicide	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War	0

Total — 162 Deaths

This table includes 62 transferable deaths.

CANCER		AGES AT DEATH		Total
Age		M	F	
0 — 40		0	0	0
41 — 50		3	1	4
51 — 60		1	3	4
61 — 70		6	4	10
71 — 80		2	6	8
Over 80		0	2	2
Totals		12	16	28

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY (see page 1).

2. (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.—Laboratory arrangements for the examination of sputum, swabs, water, milk and foodstuffs are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service and County Chemical Laboratory (at Stafford).

(b) AMBULANCE SERVICE.—The Ambulance Service is maintained by the Staffordshire County Council Ambulance Service under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Ambulances are available for all types of cases from the Stations at the Town Hall, Kidsgrove, and at Newcastle.

3. DOMICILIARY NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICE.—Satisfactory Nursing Service is available in the Urban District by the Nursing Staff of the County Council. There are normally three Health Visitors, one for each Ward. Their duties include advice and care to all members of the family. They visit the expectant mother, infants, both the pre-school and school child, other members of the household and also the aged. In addition, these Health Visitors are also School Nurses and visit the schools in the district. Three District Home Nurses give home treatment as required by the General Practitioners and Hospital Doctors, Domiciliary midwifery cases are cared for by three Midwives resident in the Urban District.

4. DOMESTIC HELP SCHEME.—This is operated by the County Council, and Domestic Helps can be obtained by application to the Area Medical Officer at Moreton House, Wolstanton. They assist with the domestic duties in homes where there is illness or recent confinement.

5. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are held at Kidsgrove, Harriseahead and Talke as follows:—

Day Nursery, Liverpool Road, Kidsgrove ...	Monday Afternoon (Child Welfare)
Day Nursery, Liverpool Road, Kidsgrove ...	Wednesday Afternoon (Ante-Natal)
New Road Methodist School, Talke ...	Thursday Afternoon (Child Welfare)
Harriseahead Methodist School ...	Tuesday Afternoon (Ante-Natal and Child Welfare)

These Clinics are staffed by Medical and Nursing Staff of the County Council. School Clinics are held regularly by the School Medical Officer of the County Council. There are two Nursery Schools available, each capable of taking 40 children.

6. HOSPITAL SERVICE:

There are no Hospital or Maternity Homes situated within the Urban District. The Urban District, however, is well served by Hospitals and Maternity Homes in the adjacent City of Stoke-on-Trent, and these are administered by the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

General medical and surgical in-patients', casualty treatment and out-patients' clinics are dealt with at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and the City General Hospital. Children are seen and treated at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and orthopaedic cases at this hospital and also at the Cripples' Hospital, Hartshill.

Venereal disease cases can obtain advice and treatment at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and the Municipal Treatment Centre, Wellesley Street, Hanley.

Maternity cases are admitted to the Fanny Deakin Maternity Home, The "Limes" Maternity Hospital and the Maternity Unit of the City General Hospital, and an emergency flying squad operates from this last centre.

Infectious disease cases are sent to the Bucknall Isolation Hospital. There is a Chest Clinic at Newcastle-under-Lyme, where patients suspected of suffering from Tuberculosis are seen, and treatment is carried out in the various Sanatoria throughout the County. For Smallpox, the County Council have trained and equipped ambulance personnel at the Newcastle Ambulance Station, to convey such cases to a special Hospital set aside for this purpose.

7. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948-51, SECTION 47 (as amended):

Although several visits were made during the year following requests by medical practitioners and relatives, no removals were necessary.

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER:

The whole of the Urban District is now supplied with water by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board. The water is of good quality and the supply is well maintained throughout the year.

The town supply is from the Board's Goldenhill Reservoir, being primarily Peckforton water (New Red Sandstone) and Stockton Brook water (Gritstone).

A typical analysis is as follows:-

"It is clear and bright in appearance; free from colour, odour, taste and poisonous metals; the reaction is neutral (pH 7.5) and the saline content moderate.

	parts per million			
Temporary (carbonate) hardness	165
Permanent (non-carbonate) hardness	25
Total solids	230
Chlorides (as Cl)	18
Ammoniacal Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil
Nitrites as N.	Nil
Nitrates as N.	2.7
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours (27oC)	Nil

The chlorination treatment is operated to leave a slight residual in the distribution area and this will vary from 0.05 to 0.10 parts per million.

Fluorine determinations are recent and so far incomplete, owing to a previous lack of a reliable method of estimation but data so far obtained indicate only very slight amounts present, less than 0.10 parts per million.”

The other supply to the remainder of the area, namely Talke, Talke Pits and Butt Lane areas, is from the Board’s Audley Station and is similar to the above but somewhat harder:

Temporary hardness	...	...	...	210
Permanent hardness	...	...	...	40

The bacterial purity is of the highest standard, both sources consistently showing Presumptive coliform organisms absent in 100 ml. with no growth on agar plate at either temperature.

Total number of premises with piped supply...	...	...	5,480
Total number of premises without piped supply	...	...	20

which total includes farms, and isolated cottages.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE: Practically the whole of the district is provided with sewers; the sewage being conveyed to the Rookery or Red Bull Sewage Works.

ROOKERY SEWAGE WORKS: This works which receives sewage from the Newchapel Ward, is overloaded.

RED BULL SEWAGE WORKS: This works, which receives sewage from the Kidsgrove and Talke Wards, in addition to sewage from premises situated in the City of Stoke-on-Trent, is overloaded.

SEPTIC TANKS AND FILTER AND CESSPOOLS: There are a number of these throughout the district, the majority of which are in connection with private drainage systems. In my opinion, no further schemes involving this method of sewerage treatment should be considered.

3. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:
KIDSGROVE AND TALKE WARDS:

These Wards are almost completely sewered, the Talke Ward being reseeded in 1938-39. One pumping station was included in the scheme which was designed so as to allow for anticipated development.

The sewage from the two Wards is combined, and the outfall works are situated at Red Bull, Lawton, where the treatment process is one of sedimentation and bacteriological filtration.

The average daily dry weather flow for the combined wards is 435,000 gallons per day approx.

NEWCHAPEL WARD:

The major portion of the Ward is sewered, the outfall works are situated at Rookery where the same treatment process is carried out as for the Kidsgrove and Talke wards.

The average dry weather flow is 150,000 gallons per day approx.

A local enquiry was held by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on an application by the Urban District Council for permission to construct a new sewage disposal works at Red Bull.

The scheme was approved in principle and detailed plans are in course of preparation.

This scheme when completed will be adequate to deal with the ultimate population of the Urban District.

4. PUBLIC CLEANSING:

(1) REFUSE COLLECTION:

Is under the control of the Chief Public Health Inspector, and is carried out by the Council's workmen under a system of direct labour.

Is normally collected once fortnightly. Modern covered motor vehicles are used for the purpose, and sanitary bins are in general use throughout the area.

In view of recent High Court decisions, it is advised that the Council consider providing dust bins for a fixed annual charge.

(2) REFUSE DISPOSAL:

The refuse from Kidsgrove and Talke Wards is taken to a tip at Talke Hurst, Butt Lane, which is outside the district. Refuse from the Newchapel Ward is taken to a tip at Trubshaw Farm.

5. NIGHTSOIL:

One of the Council's covered vehicles, complete with a steel watertight tank, is used for nightsoil collection. The collection of nightsoil is carried out once a fortnight throughout the whole of the Urban District.

In my opinion, closet emptying should be carried out weekly.

The nightsoil is disposed of by tipping into a conveniently situated inlet adjacent to the Rookery Sewerage Works.

6. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION (PAIS AND PRIVIES, ETC.):

During the year 18 conversions were carried out, and several of the properties demolished or closed had not been converted, which also reduced the numbers of properties not connected to the water carriage system.

Details of remaining closet accommodation are as follows:-

	Fixed Earthenware Receptacles	Privies	Moveable Receptacles	Cesspools Septic Tanks etc.
Kidsgrove Ward—	12	4	1	—
Talke Ward—	155	62	5	13
Newchapel Ward—	131	18	26	8
Total properties unconverted	298	84	32	21

D.—HOUSING.

The following schedules illustrate the progress made in housing from the end of the war, until 31st December, 1956.

1.—(i) The first sites developed were as follows:-

Estate	Houses to be erected	Contracts arranged	Houses completed	Houses completed
Talke Pits Estate	62	62	62	62
Banbury Street Estate	36	36	36	36
Mow Cop Estate	58	58	58	58
Woodshutts Estate	376	376	376	376
Total...	532	532	532	532

(ii) The second phase of the Council's Housing Programme provided for developing the further sites indicated below:-

Estate	Houses to be erected	Contracts arranged	Houses commenced	Houses completed
Ashenough Estate	80	80	80	80
Galleys Bank Estate	74	74	74	74
Crown Bank Estate	26	26	26	26
Crown Bank Estate	100	100	100	100
Fifth Avenue	10	10	10	10
Lower Ash Estate	134	134	134	134
Woodshutts Estate	16	16	16	16
Woodshutts Estate (Shops & Flats) 3	3	3	3	3
Whitehall Estate (Shops & Flats) 3	3	3	3	3
Rookery Estate	136	136	136	136
Galleys Bank	20	20	20	20
Galleys Bank	78	78	78	60
St. Martins Road, Talke Pits	32	32	32	—
Total ...	712	712	712	662

(iii) The Coal Industry Housing Association commenced building in 1952 solely for employees of the National Coal Board, and the position at the end of 1956 was as follows:-

Estate	to be erected Houses	Houses commenced	Houses completed
Whitehall Estate	450	450	450

It is of interest to note that of the 450 houses tenanted, 268 were tenanted by miners from other areas; and 182 were local miners.

(iv) During 1954 a private estate for employees of the English Electric Co. Ltd. was commenced, details of which are set out below:-

Estate	Houses to be erected	Houses commenced	Houses completed
Clough Hall Estate (Kingsway Housing Association)	50	50	50

(v) During the year 96 houses were commenced by private builders and 90 were completed.

2.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

Information relating to the inspection of dwellings for Sanitary defects, and action taken, is given in the schedules on p.p. 16 - 17.

During the year, action was taken with regard to the making of Demolition or Closing Orders in respect of 76 properties. Further details are given on p.p. 17 - 18.

D.—HOUSING—Continued

3.—HOUSING ACT, 1936. PART IV.

OVERCROWDING: It has not been possible to obtain any accurate figures with regard to overcrowding, although the greater majority of the 139 families rehoused by the Council from within the Urban District had been living under overcrowded conditions.

E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY:

The purity of the milk produced within the area or brought for sale appears to have been satisfactory.

Samples of milk are taken by the Inspectors of the County Council for bacteriological examination. Local Authorities are advised as to unsatisfactory samples.

Details relating to samples and results are given in tables at end of report.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:

Prior to June 1954, meat was supplied from a Ministry of Food Distributing Centre, but from that date private slaughtering was re-introduced and a rigorous system of meat inspection established within the Urban District.

(c) ADULTERATION:

Samples of Milk and other Foods are taken by Inspectors of the County for Chemical Examination by the County Analyst at Stafford, results of which may be found in the tables at the end of the report.

F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There were 48 cases of notifiable Infectious Diseases under the Public Health Act (including Tuberculosis) during the year. There were also 16 cases of Measles and 17 cases of Whooping Cough, notified under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations. 1 case of Scarlet Fever was removed to Bucknall Isolation Hospital.

These were distributed as follows:-

Disease	Kidsgrove Ward	Talke Ward	Newchapel Ward	Total
Polioencephalitis	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	1	4	6
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	2
Dysentery	—	10	—	10
Measles	5	8	3	16
Whooping Cough	3	8	6	17
Food Poisoning	—	2	—	2
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	18	4	3	25
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary ...	—	1	1	2
Total —	28	35	18	81

Further details relating to monthly incidence and ages may be obtained in the tables at the end of this report.

TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE I — NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1956.

Age Periods	New Cases—27				Deaths—2			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
55—65	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	13	12	1	1	2	—	—	—

The total cases notified include 8 inward transfers.

Further tables giving an analysis of the Diseases notified month by month, and according to age, are to be found at the end of the report.

The following tables shows the present position of the Tuberculosis cases:-

TABLE II — TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

	Males		Females		Totals
	Pulmonary	Non-Pul.	Pulmonary	Non-Pul.	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 31/12/55	72	10	60	13	155
Notifications received during 1956	13	1	12	1	27
Cases removed during 1956	2	—	1	—	3
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 31/12/56	83	11	71	14	179

TABLE III — DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

	Kidsgrove Ward	Talke Ward	Newchapel Ward
Male: Pulmonary	39	31	13
Male: Non-Pulmonary	4	6	1
Female: Pulmonary	37	25	9
Female: Non-Pulmonary	4	7	3
Totals	84	69	26

G.—FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART 1. OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health, during 1956.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	12	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	41	45	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises ...	6	4	—	—
Total	54	61	—	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
Total	8	8	—	1	—

PART VIII. OF THE ACT
OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel. Making, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

A complete survey is being undertaken of all factories within the Urban District in collaboration with H.M. Factory Inspector, for the revision of the Register of Factories and amendments to Certificates as to means of escape in case of fire.

**THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1956**

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF KIDSGROVE**

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
I have pleasure in submitting my ANNUAL REPORT for the year 1956.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

The following tables present a summary of visits and inspections made by your Sanitary Officers, and sanitary improvements effected during the year 1956.

1. VISITS AND INSPECTIONS :

Dwelling Houses (Nuisances) etc. ...	...	...	...	...	535
Verminous Premises—visits and revisits ...	...	...	...	...	28
Infectious Diseases—visits and revisits ...	...	...	...	...	15
Infectious Diseases—Disinfections ...	...	...	...	...	5
Drainage—Enquiries ...	...	...	...	...	138
Drainage—Smoke Test ...	...	...	...	...	6
Drainage—Water Test ...	...	...	...	...	58
Ditches and Streams ...	...	...	...	...	27
Stables ...	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations, yards, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	30
Rodent Infestation ...	...	...	...	...	362
Places of Public Entertainment ...	...	...	...	...	3
Factories and Workplaces ...	...	...	...	...	61
Supervision over Refuse Collections and Disposal...	...	...	...	...	134
Food Premises ...	...	...	...	...	187
Milk samples, enquiries, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	28
Shops Act. ...	...	...	...	...	45
Licensed Premises ...	...	...	...	...	33
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	620
					2,317

2. SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS :

Ceiling Plaster repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	48
Chimneys or Chimney Stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	10
Dangerous Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	12
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	...	...	...	...	32
Eaves—Gutters, cleaned out, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	28
External Walls pointed	...	...	...	...	38
Downspouts repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	20
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	...	...	...	...	12
Floors repaired, ventilated, etc.	...	...	...	...	34
Ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	5
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	18
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	...	12
Sink—Draining Boards renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Sinks (new) provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	12
Sink Waste Pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	28
Skirting Boards repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	15
Stairs repaired, renewed or provided	...	...	...	...	15
Walls rendered internally	...	...	...	...	49
Wall Plaster repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	86
Water Supplies repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	358
Windows repaired, made to open, etc,	...	...	...	...	15
Yards and Passages paved and drained	...	...	...	...	12
Choked Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	62
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	12
Gullies (additional) provided and connected to drains	...	...	...	...	2
Intercepting Traps provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	4
Manhole Covers renewed	...	...	...	...	3
W.C. Basins renewed	...	...	...	...	58
W.C. Cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	77
W.C. Structures repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	32
Soil Ventilating Pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	3
					<hr/> 1,117 <hr/>

3. ENFORCEMENT OF REPAIRS :

Repairs to private dwelling houses have been effected by informal action, and also by the service of Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act and Housing Acts.

It was not necessary to institute Court Proceedings for the enforcement of repairs during the year.

4. SLUM CLEARANCE :

The introduction of the Slum Clearance (Compensation) Act, 1955, led to a review of the Council's Slum Clearance Programme, and it was finally decided to proceed with the method of dealing with individual unfit houses or small groups of houses only.

During the year, 76 properties were represented for action, and of this number it was decided to make Demolition Orders under the Housing Act 1936, Section II, in respect of 44, of which 33 have since been demolished. Closing Orders were made in respect of 24 properties under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, Section 10, of which 22 have since been closed, and one Closing Order in respect of a part of a building was made under the Housing Act, 1936, Section 12.

Inspections of 43 properties in Ravenscliffe Road — Long Row area were completed, but no action has yet been taken, other than closure of properties as and when they are vacated.

The following Schedule shows the action taken with properties represented in the various Wards:-

Action taken	Kidsgrove Ward	Talke Ward	Newchapel Ward	Totals
Number of houses represented ...	20	29	27	76
Number of Demolition Orders made (Housing Act 1936, Sect. 11) ...	11	20	13	44
Number of Properties Demolished ...	6	19	8	33
Number of Closing Orders made (Loc. Govt.(Misc. Prov.) Act 1953, sect. 10. Housing Act. 1936, sect. 12) ...	5	6	14	25
Number of Properties closed ...	5	6	12	23
Number of Families rehoused ...	12	21	20	53
Number of persons displaced ...	34	78	70	182

FOOD :

Within the Urban District the majority of retail food shops are of the small general grocery and confectionery type, although there are several large grocery stores.

The following table shows the types of food premises in the various Wards, and the number of inspections carried out during 1956:-

Description of Premises	Kidsgrove Ward	Talke Ward	Newchapel Ward	No. of Inspections
General Shops ...	38	33	30	181
Butchers Shops ...	8	7	2	56
Fish and Chip Shops ...	4	4	1	14
Wet Fish Shops ...	2	1	—	7
Greengrocers Shops ...	4	1	—	6
Bakeries ...	3	2	1	12
Cafés ...	1	3	1	11
Dairies (other than Farms) ...	3	6	8	21
Clubs ...	3	3	1	7
	66	60	44	315

Current minor Excise Licences are issued by the Local Taxation Office in respect of four “Refreshment Houses” within the Urban District.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES:

The following table shows the number and type of food premises and dairies registered under the appropriate Act or Regulations:-

Number of Inspections		Kidsgrove Ward	Talke Ward	Newchapel Ward	Totals
37	Manufacture of preserved foods etc. including fish frying	6	6	3	15
5	Manufacture and sale of Ice-Cream	1	—	1	2
60	Storage of pre-packed Ice-Cream for the purpose of sale	15	18	12	45
28	Dairies	3	6	8	17
130	Totals	25	30	24	79

The premises registered for the preparation, manufacture and sale of ice-crean. are now only used for the storage of pre-packed ice-cream for the purpose of sale.

The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-52 are strictly enforced within the Urban District, and in all premises in which ice-cream is stored, refrigerated cabinets equipped with indicating thermometers are installed.

Three premises are registered for fish-frying and in each case the premises maintain a high standard of cleanliness, and are equipped with the latest types of equipment with collective and exhaust ducts to minimize any offensive odours.

EXAMINATION AND CONDEMNATION OF FOOD:-

No special examinations of food consignments were necessary during the year, and routine examinations of food stocks resulted in the surrender of the following foods, excluding meat and offals which are included in detailed tables relating to meat inspection.

CONDEMNED FOODS:-

Article			Tins	Pkts.	Jars	Lbs.	Ozs
Apple Pudding	...	...	5	—	—	5	0
Apple Sauce	...	...	12	—	—	10	0½
Apricots	...	...	21	—	—	21	0
Bacon	...	...	—	—	—	38	0
Beans	...	..	11	—	—	11	0
Blackberries	...	...	—	—	2	3	0
Cereals, various	...	...	—	28	—	34	5
Cherries	...	...	14	—	3	13	5
Corned Beef	...	...	6	—	—	36	0
Cream	...	...	8	—	—	3	0
Figs	...	...	—	12	—	5	10
Fish Paste	...	...	—	—	24	4	4
Fruit Salad	...	..	10	—	—	5	0
Gooseberries	...	...	5	—	—	6	4
Ham	...	...	12	—	—	72	0
Milk, Condensed	...	...	34	—	—	34	0
Milk, Evaporated	...	...	148	—	—	173	5½
Oranges	...	...	4	—	—	3	2

CONDEMNED FOODS:-

Article			Tins	Pkts.	Jars	Lbs.	Ozs
Peaches	...	...	12	—	—	9	12
Peas	...	...	37	—	—	29	6
Pears	...	...	22	—	—	18	5
Pineapples	...	...	3	—	5	8	0
Plums	...	...	33	—	—	27	10½
Pork	...	...	5	—	—	2	8
Pork, Luncheon	...	...	15	—	—	7	8
Prunes	...	...	—	10	—	8	0
Pudding Mixture	...	...	—	15	—	7	8
Raisins	...	...	—	—	—	20	6
Raspberries	...	...	8	—	—	7	4
Rhubarb	...	...	10	—	—	10	0
Soups (Various)	...	...	32	—	—	24	11½
Smoked Fillets	...	...	—	3	—	1	8
Steak	...	...	21	—	—	21	0
Tomatoes	...	...	358	—	—	534	9
Tongue	...	...	15	—	—	78	6
			861	68	34	1294	12

Total weight of food surrendered for condemnation during 1956:-

11 cwts. 2 qrs. 6 lbs. 12 ozs.

FOOD HYGIENE:

The various enactments relating to Food Hygiene are strictly enforced within the Urban District, and Byelaws were made under Sect. 15 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, for securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions and Practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air.

Upon the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-56, abstracts of the principal provisions were sent out to all interested parties, and following this a survey of food premises was commenced which has resulted in considerable improvements in all classes of Food Shops.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOODSTUFFS:

All condemned foodstuffs (excluding meat and offals) are collected by the Council's refuse vehicles and taken to the controlled tip at Talkehurst where they are disposed of by burial, and immediate coverage. The same procedure is applied to condemned meat and offals with the added precaution that this is first slashed and stained green in accordance with normal procedure.

FOOD SAMPLING:

Food sampling is under the control of the County Council and details of the samples of Retail Milks and General Foods taken during the year are shown on Pages 28-29.

CLEAN FOOD GUILD:

I am of the opinion that the formation of a Clean Food Guild, supported by representatives of those responsible for the production, distribution and sale of food, would provide an invaluable means of ensuring collaboration in the problems of ensuring a high standard of hygiene and quality, and would provide an ideal way of passing information relating to modern developments, between interested parties.

A.—SLAUGHTERING AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

On 29th June, 1954, the control of the Ministry of Food over slaughtering officially ended, and from that date slaughtering has taken place within the Urban District at five licensed slaughter houses. These slaughter houses had all been in use prior to 1939, when private slaughtering ceased. They have been renovated in accordance with the Council's requirements.

There are now facilities within the Urban District sufficient to meet the demand of the consumer with meat, without recourse to outside sources and the previous practice of supplying meat from a distributing centre in the adjacent City of Stoke-on-Trent has now ceased.

Occasional slaughtering of pigs for home consumption is still practised but the number of licences issued for this purpose have greatly reduced.

B.—SLAUGHTERMEN:

There are now 29 slaughtermen licensed under the provisions of the slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954.

The slaughtermen have co-operated with my Department in the task of re-organisation of the meat inspection system and it has only been found necessary to issue verbal cautions where incorrect or faulty procedure was found.

C.—MEAT INSPECTION:

The problems of meat inspection attendant upon the freeing of slaughtering have caused a considerable increase in the duties carried out by the P.H. Department for it was decided from the outset that there should be 100% inspection of all meat slaughtered within the Urban District, as well as inspection of meat brought in from other districts which had not previously been inspected. It is generally agreed that the general quality of the meat supplied throughout the Urban District has risen considerably, and this improvement has been maintained throughout the year, as butchers are purchasing good quality livestock wherever possible.

D.—The following tables give details of the number of carcasses inspected, and the numbers condemned:-

TABLE 1

Month	Numbers Inspected				Equivalent cattle units	weight condemned
	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep		
January	178	0	201	394	358 cattle units	1737 lbs. weight
February	161	1	241	182	319 cattle units	600 lbs. weight
March	134	0	209	196	278 cattle units	1297 lbs. weight
April	155	0	226	104	289 cattle units	705 lbs. weight
May	105	2	124	198	207 cattle units	590 lbs. weight
June	90	2	106	221	188 cattle units	324 lbs. weight
July	117	2	115	488	272 cattle units	827 lbs. weight
August	139	0	162	586	337 cattle units	601 lbs. weight
September	276	1	488	1197	1013 cattle units	1290 lbs. weight
October	163	9	296	659	406 cattle units	674 lbs. weight
November	201	2	445	760	556 cattle units	786 lbs. weight
December	167	4	474	577	520 cattle units	1300 lbs. weight
Totals	1886	23	3087	5562	4743 cattle units	10731 lbs. weight

TABLE II

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:

	Cattle ex'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1025	861	23	5562	3087	—
Number inspected	1025	861	23	5562	3087	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	1	3	1	2	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	276	388	4	2380	597	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	27.04	45.06	21.7	42.8	19.37	—
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	2	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	198	462	—	—	94	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	19.3	53.8	—	—	3.07	—
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	18	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	18	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

6. WATER SUPPLIES.

(a) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

Throughout the year public water supplies continued to be of a satisfactory quality, and satisfactory results were obtained on examination of samples submitted.

(b) OTHER SUPPLIES:

Samples of water have also been taken from Springs and other natural sources upon requests from farmers and owners of smallholdings.

7. SHOP ACTS.

45 inspections have been carried out during the year.

8. FACTORIES.

Routine visits have been paid to the various factories in the Urban District during the year, as shown on pages 14-15.

9. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Where cases of Scarlet Fever have occurred, fumigation has been carried out. Premises have been disinfected in cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

10. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 18 conversions were carried out.

11. SALVAGE.

COLLECTION:

All salvaged articles or materials from domestic premises are collected at the same time as refuse, trailers being attached to the refuse vehicles for this purpose. Special journeys are made when these are justified.

SORTING AND BAILING:

(a) AT THE SALVAGE DEPOT—Talke Hurst Tip. One man is employed at this depot, part time, and this is the only additional labour employed for salvage.

Paper (including cardboard) is baled and stored, also Rags.

(b) AT THE TIPS—The collection of tins has been discontinued. Other saleable materials separated from the refuse are taken to the Salvage Depot.

DISPOSAL.

The following amounts of salvaged goods have been sold during the year:

Waste Paper:- 93½ tons, value over £712.

Metals and Textiles:- value over £43.

12. DISINFESTATION.

(a) DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE:

Is carried out in accordance with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the following table giving details of treatments:-

PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE.

	Type of Property				
	Non - Agricultural				Agricultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	All other (inc.Business Premises)	Total of preceeding cols.	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	20	5290	580	6090	33
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	2	12	10	24	2
(b) Survey under the Act	14	38	15	67	3
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	26	127	108	261	5
III. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	42	177	133	352	10
IV. Number of properties (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats-Major	7	62	14	83	1
(a) Rats-Minor	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Mice-Major	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Mice-Minor	—	12	7	19	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV.) treated by the L.A.	7	64	18	89	2
VI. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	15	72	30	117	3
VII. Number of notices served under Sect.IV. of the Act.:					
(a) Treatment	—	4	—	4	—
(b) Structural work (i.e., Proofing)	—	2	—	2	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a Notice under Sect.IV. of the Act.	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings	No legal proceedings instituted				
X. Number of "Block" Control Schemes carried out	Nil.				

(b) SEWER TREATMENTS:

Close working liason has been maintained with the Ministry's Pest Control Officers, and surveys of the sewers and culverts were carried out.

(c) OTHER INFESTATIONS:

Premises have been treated to eradicate ants, bedbugs, fleas, cockroaches and other insects following complaints by the occupants or neighbours.

13. HOUSING ACT. 1949.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

The introduction of the scheme for the improvement or conversion of older-type properties in the previous year, proved a success, and further progress was made in this sphere of activities during 1956. The following table gives details of the scheme and it is of interest to note that the total cost value of the improvements carried out during the year was £2,711, and the total value of grants paid was £1,224. Some of the schemes completed had been approved in 1955.

No. of applications received in 1956	No. of applications approved for grant in 1956	No. of applications refused or withdrawn	No. of improvements or conversions commenced	No. of improvements or conversions completed
22	20	3	5	9

I feel that this scheme will continue to prove of inestimable value to owners of properties, which although structurally sound and in a good state of repair, are nevertheless lacking in certain modern conveniences, and this scheme allows for the modernisation of these properties, which assists in the provision of satisfactory living accommodation without recourse to rehousing by the Local Authority.

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year.

14. HOUSING.

As a combined Public Health and Housing Department having control of over 1,500 Council Houses, the following figures give an indication of the duties, and it should be noted that the number of housing repair complaints received often mention several separate items which have to be broken down for the appropriate tradesmen to deal with.

(a) REHOUSING:

Number of applications for rehousing received during the year	...	220
Number of families visited to assess conditions	... ..	144
Number of families rehoused	... ..	139

(b) COUNCIL HOUSE MAINTENANCE:

Number of complaints received during the year	... ..	2349
Number of reported defects remedied	... ..	3751
Number of reported defects outstanding at 31/12/56	... ..	438

(c) REPAINTING:

Repainting of Council Houses was carried out by Contractors supervised by my Department, and the following table shows the work in this sphere:-

Kidsgrove Estate (Pre-war Bungalows)	... ..	8
Butt Lane Estate (Post war Bungalows)	... ..	10
Butt Lane Estate, Banbury Street	... ..	36
Talke Pits Estate	... ..	51
Mow Cop Estate	... ..	58
Total number of Houses Repainted		163

(d) GENERAL:

It is estimated that over 3,500 general enquiries were dealt with during the year.

I am, Yours faithfully,

N. ROCHE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Housing Officer.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED MONTH BY MONTH

DISEASES	Total notified	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	17	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	3	1	5	3
Measles	16	1	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	3	3	2	—
Polioencephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary T.B.	25	2	4	1	2	4	—	6	2	1	—	1	2
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	81	4	8	3	5	9	4	7	4	8	5	8	16

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE

DISEASES		At all ages	under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over
Scarlet Fever	... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	... ..	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—
Erysipelas	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	... ..	10	1	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	... ..	17	3	3	—	2	1	7	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	... ..	16	—	1	—	7	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-Paralytic)	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	... ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary T.B.	... ..	25	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	9	2	6	—
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	... ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS		81	7	5	0	12	3	20	6	4	13	3	8	0

GENERAL FOOD SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1956

Name of article	Number of samples submitted	Genuine	Adulterated or otherwise unsatisfact.
Malt Vinegar	3	3	
Ham and Beef Lunch Meat ...	1	1	
Dairy Milk Walnut Toffee... ..	1	1	
Nut Milk Cubes	1	1	
White Pepper	1	1	
Coffee and Chicory Essence ...	1	1	
Non-brewed Condiment	1	1	
Chopped Cured Pork	1		1
Ground Almonds	1	1	
Oil of Peppermint Tablets B.P. ...	1	1	
Pearl Barley	1	1	
Dessicated Coconut	1	1	
Pork Sausages	3	2	1
Whisky	7	7	
Peeled Plum Tomatoes	1	1	
Compound Fat	1	1	
Margarine	1	1	
Lemon Juice	1	1	
Blackcurrant Juice Syrup	1	1	
Black Cherry Jam	1	1	
Essence of Coffee, Chicory & Sugar...	1	1	
Tea	1	1	
Self-Raising Flour	1	1	
Jinjaleena Pudding	1	1	
Creamed Rice	2		2
Sterilized Cream	1	1	
Cake Mix	1	1	
Children's Cooling & Teething Powders	1	1	
Beef Sausage	1	1	
Butter	1	1	
Chicken Fillets	1	1	
Cream of Tomato Soup	1	1	
Spaghetti in Tomato Sauce	1	1	
Devonshire Butterscotch	1		1
Apricot Jam	1	1	
Aspirin Tablets B.P.	1	1	
Halibut Oil Capsules	5	5	
Halibut Oil	1	1	
Cod Liver Oil Capsules	1	1	
Cod Liver Oil	1	1	
Total number of samples	55	50	5

Following the results shown above, action was taken to obviate any further cause for complaint.

SUMMARY OF RETAIL MILKS SAMPLED BY THE COUNTY HEALTH
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1956

Designation	No. of Samples submitted	Genuine	Adulterated
Pasteurised Milk ...	13	13	—
Sterilised Milk ...	23	13	10
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	5	5	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk ...	13	13	—
Total Milk Samples —	54	44	10

The unsatisfactory samples of Sterilised Milk were found to contain small proportions of extraneous water. The source of this was found to be in the Dairy Bottling Plant which was then rectified.

